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Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXXV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1913.

No. 3

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
PUBLISHERS,
COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CABLE ADDRESS—"AMPAX, WASHINGTON."

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY
Entered as Second-Class Matter June 1, 1911, at the Post Office
at Washington, D. C., under the Act of July 16, 1894.

Make all checks payable to the American Peace Society. To personal checks on Western and Southern banks add ten cts. for collecting

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The Mexican Situation.

What has been going on in Mexico during the last few weeks has been little short of pure savagery. There has been scarcely a touch of civilization anywhere in it. The Madero administration, which came into existence a few months ago by revolution and violence, has completely broken down under the counter-revolution of the younger Diaz and his followers. Murder and assassination have gone on in the most atrocious way. Fighting between the different factions in the streets of the capital has been as savage and brutal as in the worst days of the Paris barricades a hundred years ago. The conditions have been such as greatly to burden the consciences and hearts of all civilized men.

How can Mexico and the Mexican people be saved from this reign of anarchy and lawlessness? The "strong hand" cannot do it. Porfirio Diaz ruled Mexico with an iron hand for a whole generation, and, though he did much in many ways for the country, his administration at last collapsed, help-

lessly and hopelessly, because his system was a piece of avaricious and high-handed absolutism, and failed entirely to win and hold the confidence of the people.

General Huerta, who has come to the presidency as a sequence of the revolution and the murderous events connected with it, is said to be mastering the situation with a "strong hand." But unless something very different from the strong hand is put into the march of events the new president's days will be "few and evil." The sequence of one strong hand is another strong hand. The "mailed fist" always repels the dove of peace. The tragic events of the last few weeks have sowed the seeds of bitter revenge and of half a dozen new revolutions.

What Mexico needs is not so much American and European capital, important as that is for her development, as it is imbued with the fundamental principles of simple morals, the acceptance and practice of the old doctrines of justice, human rights, liberties, and equalities, and the abandonment, sincerely and heartily, of political ambition, greed, and unscrupulous self-seeking. Until this is done and the people are given a genuine election, in which to choose the political leaders of the nation, there never can be any genuine peace and order in the country. We have no reason to believe that the Mexican people as a whole are of the same character as the revolutionists and dictators who have marred the nation so much, and if the government can come into their hands, a genuine Mexican democracy be established, and the country freed from the clutches of foreign adventurers and speculators, the future of Mexico may well become one of settled order, growing prosperity, and honor among the nations.

The Fourth American Peace Congress.

To be held at St. Louis, May 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The organization of the Fourth American Peace Congress, to be held in St. Louis, May 1, 2, 3, and 4, is proceeding most encouragingly. Tuesday, February 18, President Wilson graciously received a committee from the St. Louis Business Men's League, which committee comprised Mr. A. L. Shapleigh, president of the league, and Mr. James E. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the congress. President Wilson not only showed a keen and sincere interest, but gladly accepted the invitation to serve as honorary president of the congress. He also expressed himself as anxious to attend, and hoped that he would be able to deliver

the address at the opening session in the Colosseum, Thursday, May 1. The committee feels sure that he will do this. Since the Colosseum holds 18,000 persons, this ought to mean, of course, the largest meeting in the interest of international peace ever held. Demands for seats at the meeting are coming in already in large numbers.

The first State to appoint delegates to the congress was Texas. Governor Colquitt has named the following: Senator W. C. Morrow, Hillsboro; Senator W. O. Murray, Floresville; Senator C. W. Nugent, Conroe; Senator R. L. Warren, Terrell; Representative Louis J. Wortham, Fort Worth; Representative W. B. Goodner, Dublin; Representative D. M. Reedy, Tyler; Representative H. P. Jordan, Waco; Representative H. P. Hornby, Uvalde; Representative John W. Flournoy, Beeville.

Governor James B. McCreary, of Kentucky, has appointed Rev. E. L. Powell, Louisville; Dr. F. W. Hinitt, Danville; Judge James M. Lang, Paducah; Hon. S. W. Hager, Owensboro; Hon. J. N. Kehoe, Maysville; Col. A. W. Hamilton, Mount Sterling; Hon. John Rodes, Bowling Green; Hon. J. W. Neely, Franklin; Hon. David H. Smith, Hodgenville; Hon. John Nichols, Danville; Hon. Charles K. Wheeler, Paducah.

Governor Blease, of South Carolina, has chosen as delegates the following eleven ministers: Rev. J. W. Wolling, Allendale; Rev. Dr. A. E. Holler, Clio; Rev. Dr. C. A. Freed, Columbia; Rev. Dr. S. T. Hallman, Spartanburg; Rev. J. D. Budds, Charleston; Rev. Dr. N. A. Hemrick, Newberry; Rev. Dr. J. D. Pitts, Blackville; Rev. Dr. W. P. Jacobs, Clinton; Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffatt, Due West; Rev. Dr. Wilmost S. Poynor, Columbia; Rev. Dr. George S. Delano, Mountville.

The Governors of Florida, Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, and Wyoming have at this writing also appointed strong delegations.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association has already laid plans for a peace oratorical contest between the colleges of the five States of its western group. The States are: Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The winners in these group contests are to meet in a final contest at Lake Mohonk, during the Arbitration Conference, May 14, 15, and 16.

The executive committee of the congress has wisely decided to have both general and sectional meetings. It is proposed, for example, to have one section devoted to the problem of international peace from the standpoint of education. This section will be presided over by President A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri. Another section is to be devoted to the study of the problem from the standpoint of international law. The chairman of this committee is the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly president of the American Bar

Association and Solicitor General of the United States. Associated with Mr. Lehmann on the committee are the Hon. Frederick N. Judson, well-known author and jurist, and the Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Other committees in process of formation are: A Committee on Labor, a Committee on Commerce and Industry, a Committee on Charity Organizations, a Committee on Religious Institutions, and a Committee on Women's Organizations. The women will undoubtedly have a strong section, as Mrs. Philip N. Moore, recently president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Peace Society, is a resident of St. Louis. Mrs. Moore is chairman of the Committee on Women's Organizations and an active, sympathetic worker in behalf of international peace.

As is here briefly indicated, acceptances of official posts for the congress are coming in from all sections of the country. Indeed, they are coming also from Canada and the nations to the south. Ex-President William Howard Taft has accepted the office of honorary vice-president of the congress, and Mr. Carnegie is in all probability to be present. Congressman Bartholdt, president of the congress, is bending every effort to interest the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The congress will, in a sense, be opened April 30, upon which day the Jefferson Memorial, costing \$500,000, and symbolizing the greatest peaceable acquisition of territory in all history, will be dedicated. The United States Senate has appointed ten of its members to attend this dedication service. The House of Representatives will send fifteen delegates for the same purpose. Many governors of States are to be present. The date, April 30, has been chosen, because it is the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the signing at Paris by Monroe and Livingston of the treaty which secured to the United States the great Louisiana territory. It is peculiarly fitting that these two great St. Louis events should be held thus closely together. The delegates to the Peace Congress ought by all means to reach St. Louis in time for the dedication.

Eighth International Congress of Students.

For the first time in the history of international relations, the United States will act as host to the young scholars of the world this fall, when the Eighth International Congress of Students will take place under the auspices of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. The congress, while technically the eighth biennial meeting of the "Fédération Internationale des Étudiants 'Corda